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(54) Abstract Title
Vibration detection method for downhole tool

(57) A communication system is disclosed enabling communications from a surface location to a downhole location where instructions communicated are executed. The systems employs accelerometers to sense vibrations traveling within the annulus fluid or the tubing string. The accelerometers provide signals representative of the vibration generated at the surface of the well to a microcontroller. The microcontroller is programmed to energize a nichrome element to actuate the downhole tool in response to a user-defined vibration sequence. The vibration sequence includes a defined number of vibrations cycles. Each cycle includes alternating periods of vibration and no vibrations with each period lasting for a defined length of time. The user may program the parameters of the sequence and arm the vibration receiving unit on site through a handheld terminal that interfaces with the microcontroller.
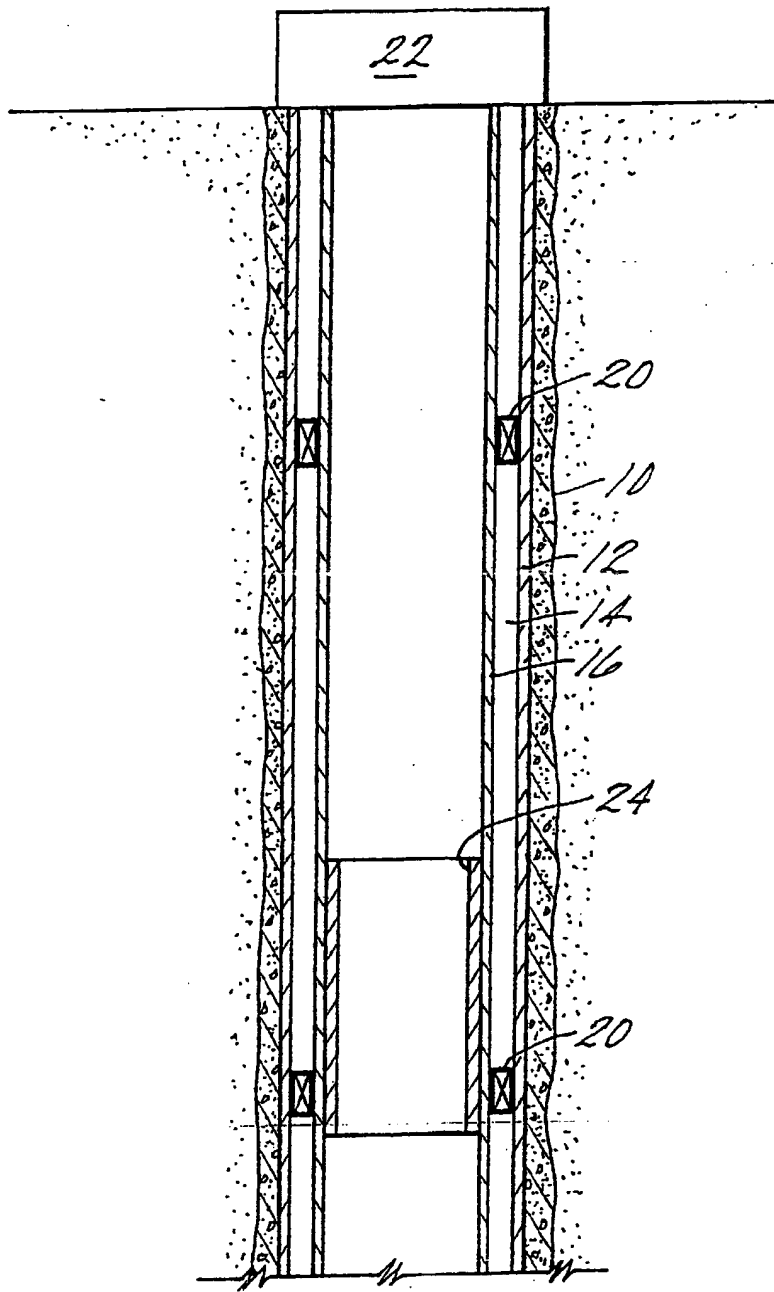
FIG. 1

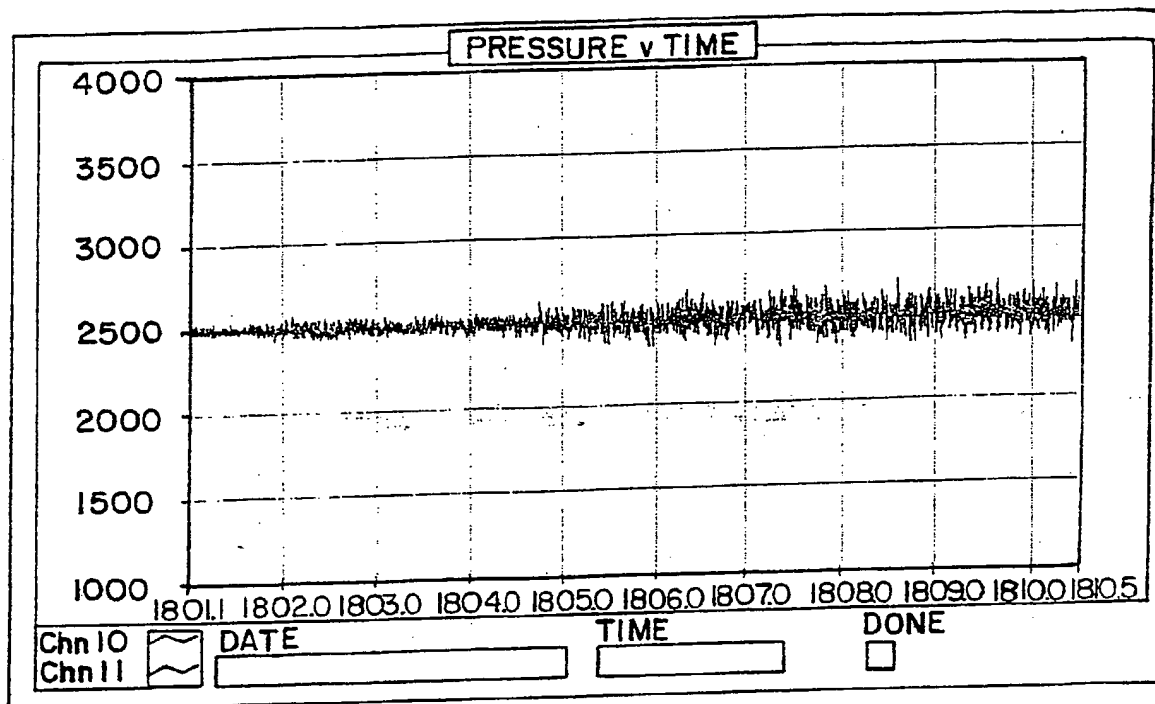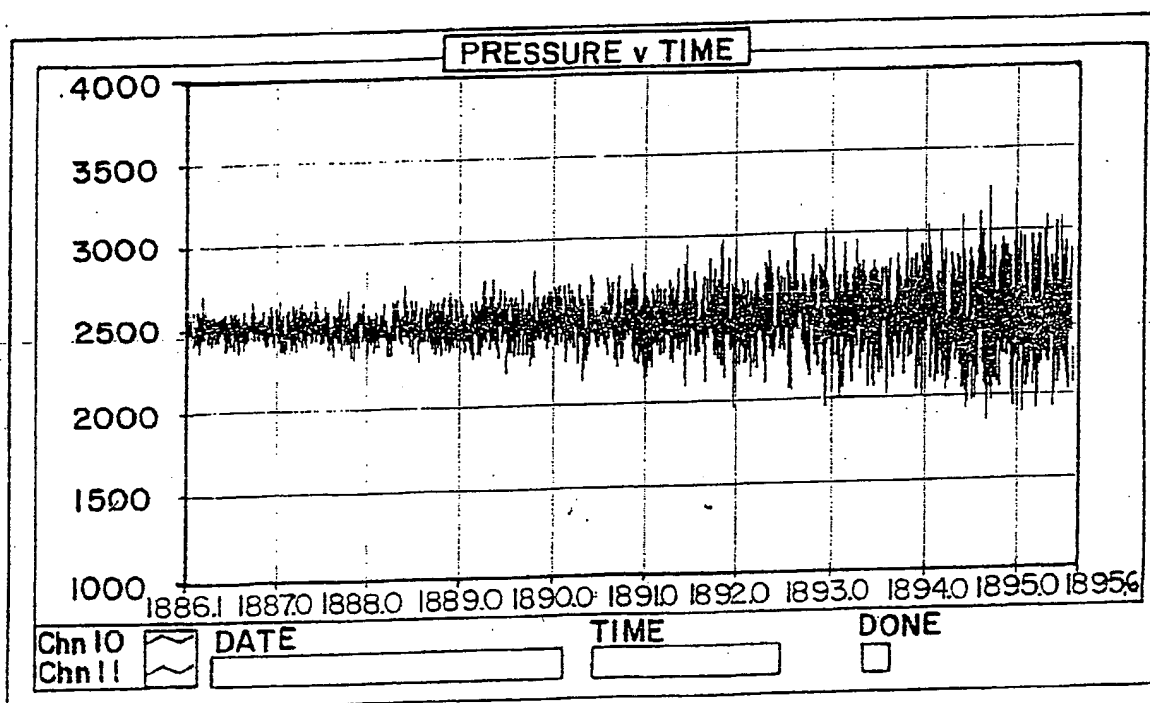FIG. 2A

FIG. 2B

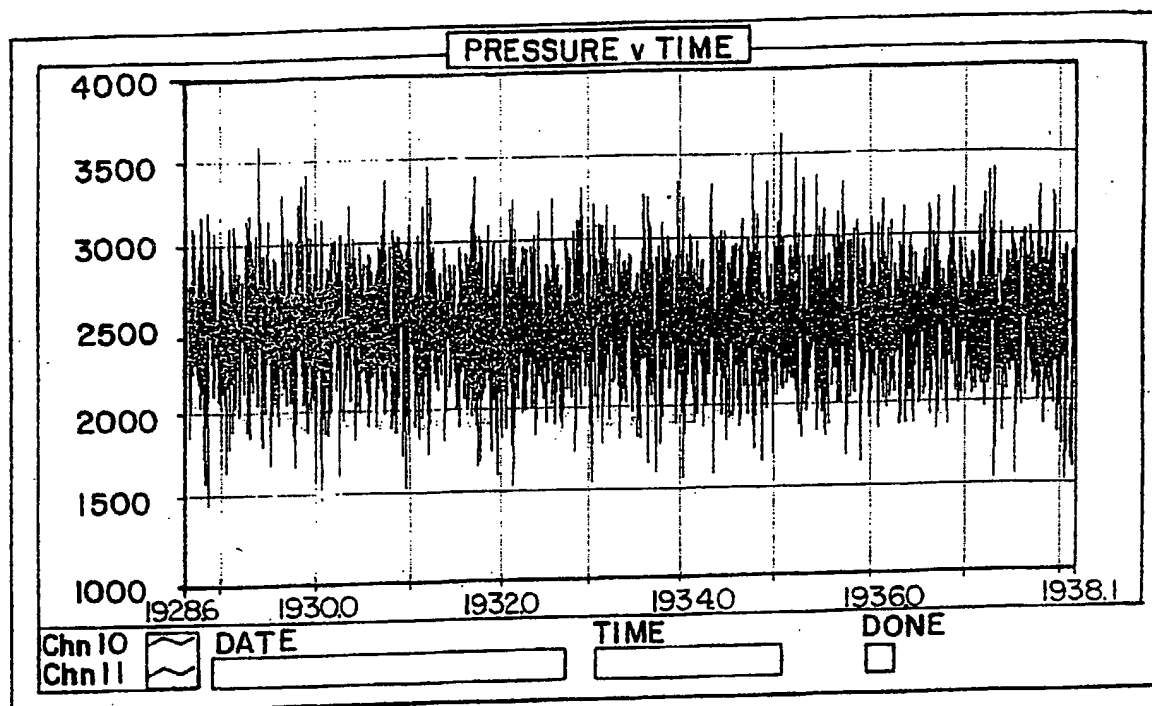FIG. 2C
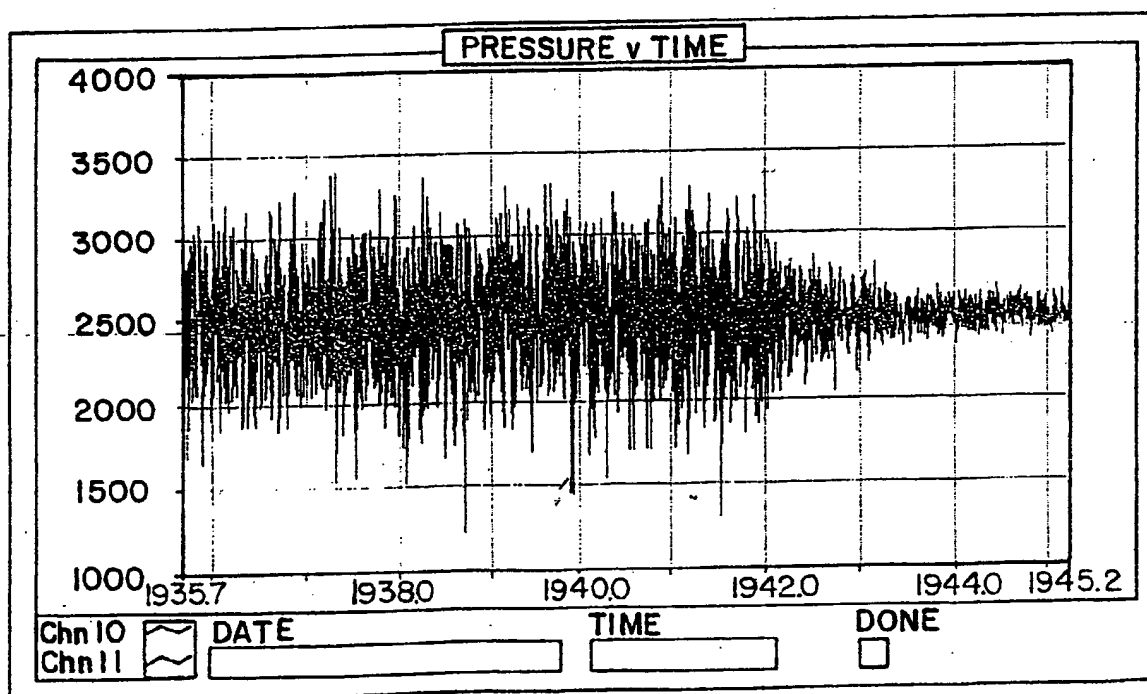

FIG. 2D

FIG. 2E

FIG. 6

FIG. 3

LAPTOP COMPUTER 116

HANDHELD TERMINAL 122

COMPUTER INTERFACE 117

HANDHELD INTERFACE 120

ANALOG TO ANALOG CONVERTER 50

RESET 104

TEMPERATURE SENSOR 115

+5V REGULATOR 110

ACCELEROMETER 48

MICROCONTROLLER 30, 38

EEEPROM

OSCILLATOR 100

VOLTAGE MONITOR 112

+6V BATTERY PACK 46

+6VOLTS 42

+6VOLTS 42

44

34 36

40

40

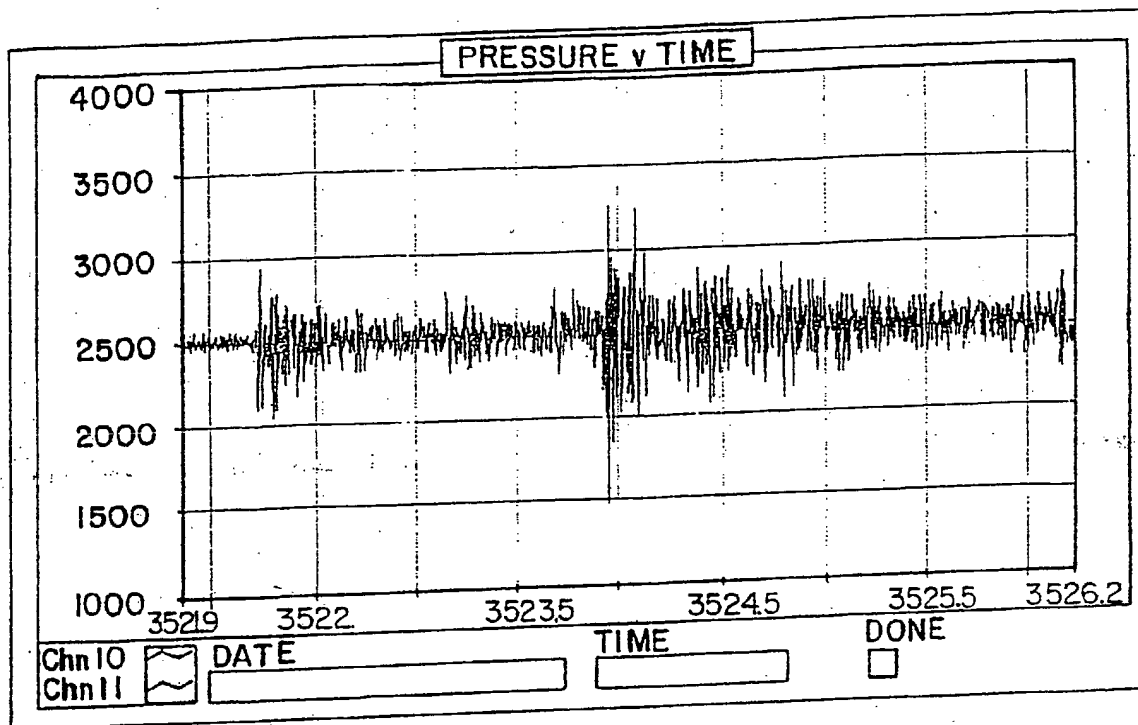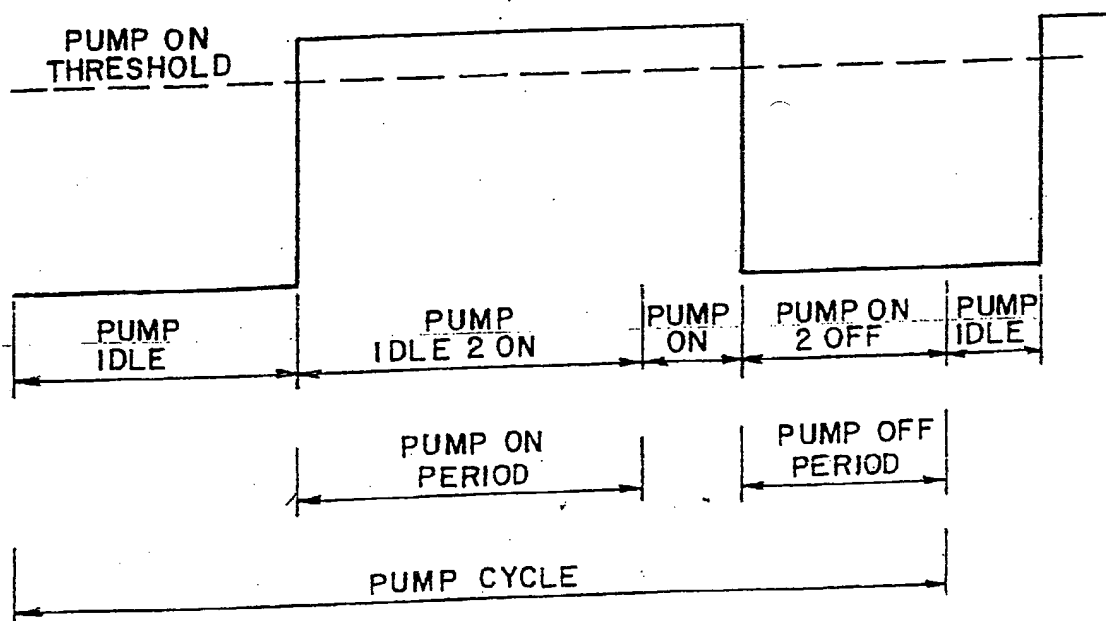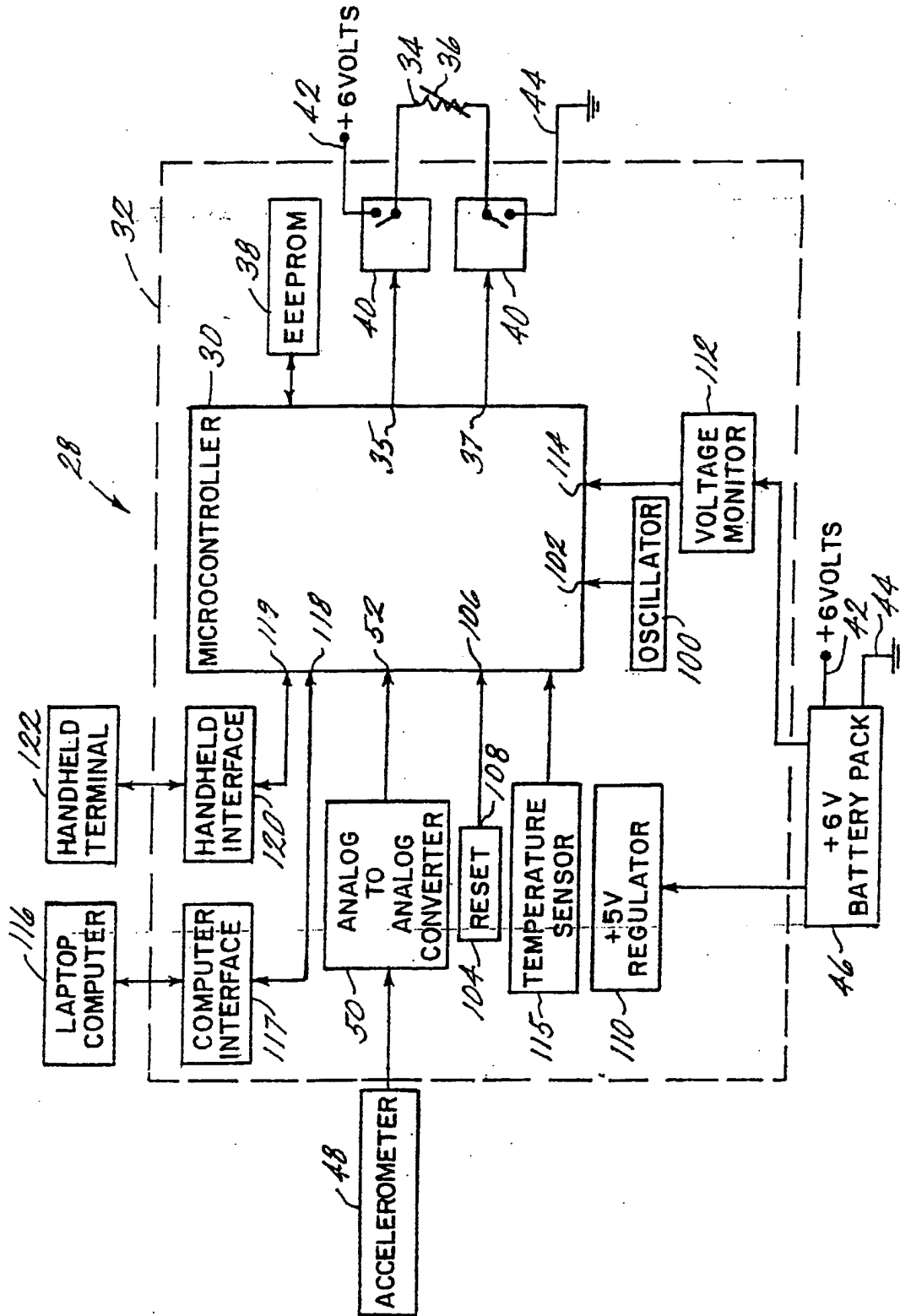*FIG. 4*
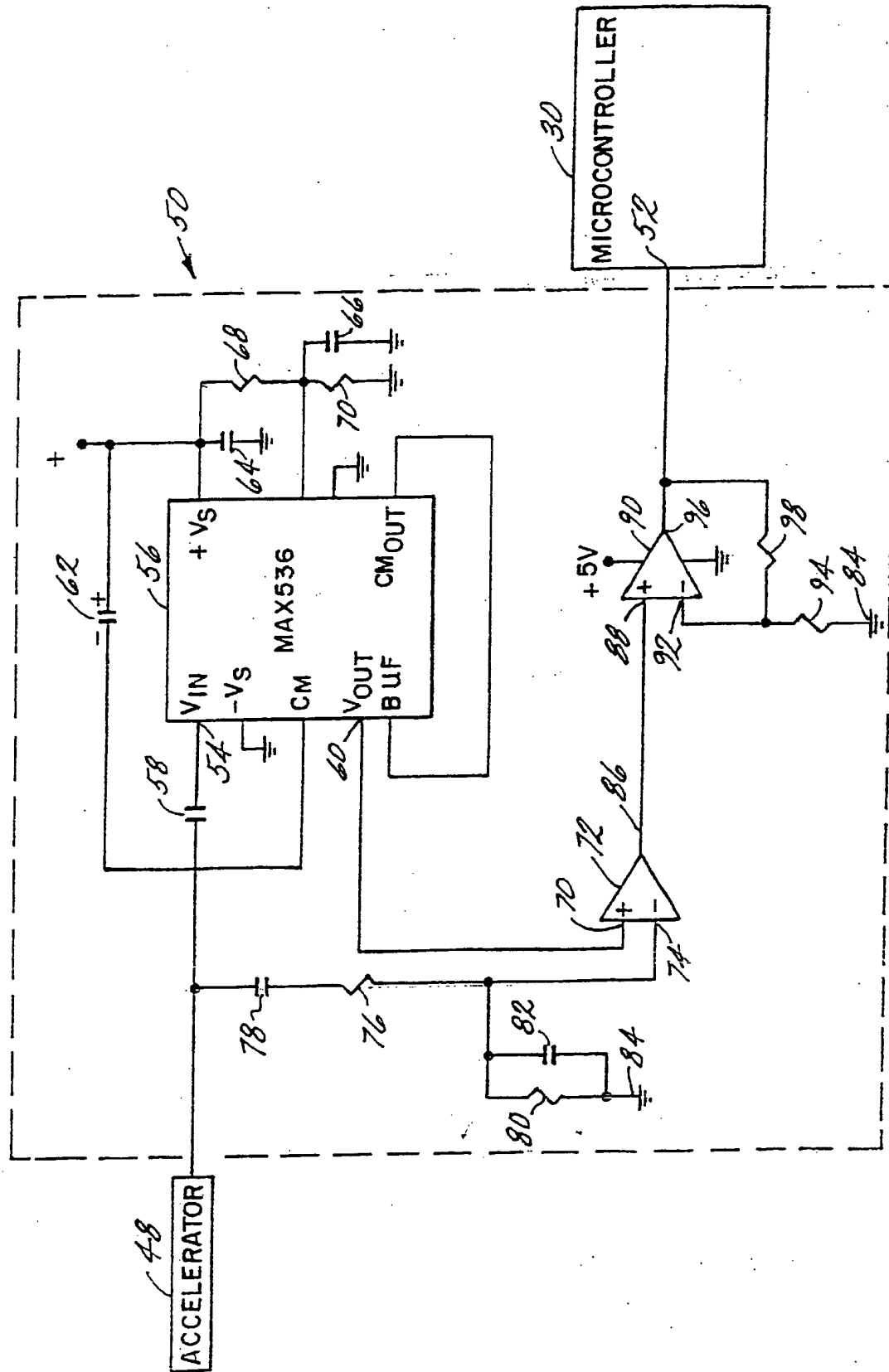
```
BOT Pump Detection Ver. 1.00
Current settings:
 pump-on threshold (counts)..05888
 pump-on period (sec.).......005
 pump-off period (sec.)......015
 pump cycle (address).......001

SELECT:
  A. New pump-on threshold (counts)
  B. New pump-on period (sec.)
  C. New pump-off period (sec.)
  D. New pump cycle (address)
  E. ARM tool (PWR Down to DisArm)
  F. Save parameters
  ?. Redisplay
Command:
```

124

FIG. 5

```
Command: a
New value: 5000
Command:
```

126

FIG. 7a

```
Command: e
Confirm (y/n)? y
Armed - Bye!
```

132

FIG. 7b

```
Command: f
Confirm (y/n)? y
Command:
```

134

FIG. 7c
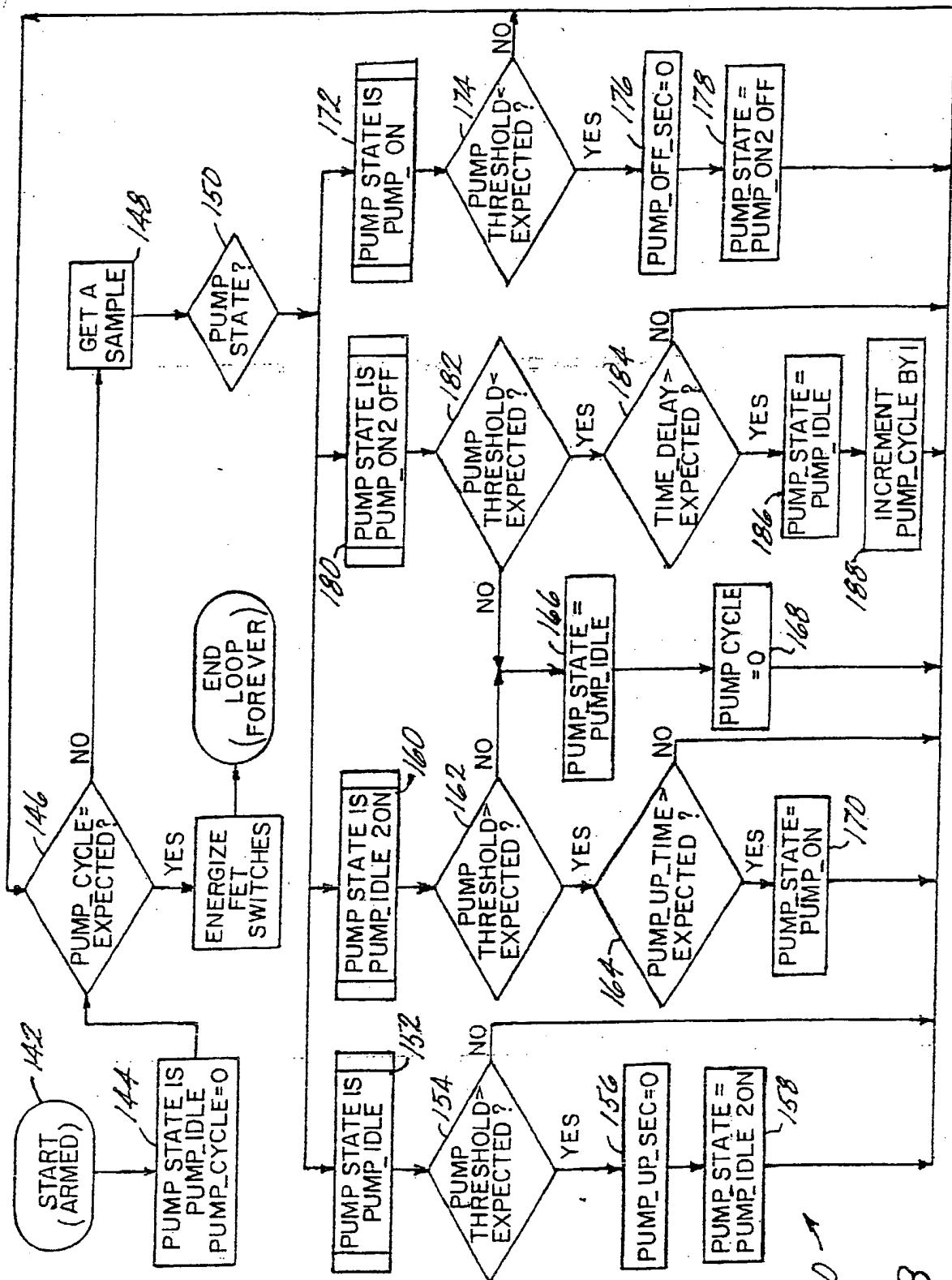
FIG. 8

5

10

VIBRATION DETECTION METHOD FOR DOWNHOLE TOOL

Background of the Invention:

15   Field of the Invention

The invention relates to oil field communication with downhole tools. More

particularly, the invention relates to a communication/actuation system wherein

vibration is the transmission media. Vibrations provide instructions downhole in a

20   reliable manner for communicating such instructions to downhole tools which then

activate. The invention is also directed to more general surface-to-downhole and

downhole-to-downhole communications.

Prior Art

25   The prior art teaches one of ordinary skill in the art to provide an apparatus

at

the surface or other location in a wellbore, to generate an acoustic pressure pulse

coupled to the fluid (i.e. liquid) in the tubing string. The pulse is carried downhole to a

tool having strain sensors therein capable of sensing the pulse or pulses as they reach

the sensor. A programmed sequence of pulses will be awaited by the tool prior to

5   actuation. Upon sensing the programmed sequence, the electronics package in the tool

signals an actuation of the tool. This system is set forth in more detail in U.S. Patent

Numbers 5,579,283, 5,343, 963 and 5,226,494, all of the contents of which are fully

incorporated herein by reference.

While the systems(s) disclosed in the referenced patents are very effective in

10   many situations, they fail to be reliable when there is a gas bubble in the fluid column.

As one of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate, the acoustic pulse travels well in its

host (liquid) medium but suffers significant losses when crossing an interface with

another medium as is the case when there is a "bubble" of gas (e.g. Nitrogen) in the

tubing string. When this condition is present, little if any of the message from the

15   surface is effectively communicated downhole because the pulse has been so attenuated

by the gas bubble(s) that it lacks sufficient magnitude to be sensed by the strain gauges

on the downhole tool. This is, of course, if indeed any portion of the pulse reaches the

strain gauges at all. This has been problematic in some wells and therefore needs a

remedy. What is needed is a communication means for operating downhole tools that

20   is unmitigated by the type of fluid or hardware through or around which it propagates.

Summary of the Invention:

The above-discussed and other drawbacks and deficiencies of the prior

art are overcome or alleviated by the present invention which is defined in the

5   Claims. The invention is based upon employing vibration initiators and

vibration receivers. The vibrations may be created at the surface by either an

acoustic pulse machine like that disclosed in the prior art listed above or by

operating a pump or other machinery. The vibrations may be coupled to the

well annulus by a hose connected to the vibration generating device and to the

10   well fluid. The hose generally is filled with water but could be filled with

another liquid as desired. The liquid in the hose conveys the vibration from

the vibration generating machine and transmits the vibration to the well fluid.

The vibrations are then propagate downhole naturally in the liquid of the

wellbore or in the tubing string. Where an acoustic pulse is employed, it

15   travels down fluid in the annulus of the well in much the same way it travels

in the tubing fluid in the prior art. An astute reader will recognize two

apparent problems: one is that there may be gas in the annulus which

presumptively would create the problem associated with the prior art and two

that there may be packers or other hardware located in the annulus that would

20   defeat propagation of the pulse. If strain gauges were used in the invention

and waited for a pressure pulse, the concerns set forth would nearly certainly

be wrought out but because the invention, in preferred forms, employs

accelerometers to sense vibrations as opposed to pressure pulses, the

message is receivable by the downhole tool intended to receive the signal. More specifically, although the pressure pulse would be lost (in a gas bubble) or reflected (e.g. by a packer) the vibration associated with the pulse is coupled to the pipe itself and is propagated through any pulse attenuating areas that would stop or reflect a pressure

5   pulse because the tubing string is continuous. By employing high frequency or high band width accelerometer(s) in vibratory communication with the propagation medium and in electrical communication with a downhole microcontroller-based vibration receiving system, it is possible to reliably provide information to the downhole tool. The microcontroller in a downhole tool will be programmed to await a certain series of

10   signals from the accelerometer and then actuate the tool. By creating pulses with a vibration source, the vibrations associated therewith are sent downhole and sensed by the accelerometer. Similarly, if the vibrations are caused by other machinery they are still received by the accelerometer, which provides a signal to the microcontroller for each vibration event sensed. Alternatively, and more economically, due to the

15   avoidance of the need for the pulse apparatus or other specialized equipment, the rig pump, which, as is appreciated, is already on the rig, may be employed to create the vibrations.

Vibration is inherent in the pipe when fluid is circulated by the rig pump. Therefore, if the pump is turned on and off a number of times and for certain amounts

20   of time to match a programmed vibration sequence in the downhole tool, the

accelerometers will pick up the vibration and the tool will actuate. This is a particularly important alternative for smaller drilling companies due to the expense of renting and transporting the pulse apparatus and paying for the technician to run the rented equipment.

5   Brief Description of the Drawings:

Referring now to the drawings wherein like elements are numbered alike in the several FIGURES:

FIGURE 1 is a schematic representation of the invention;

FIGURE 2A is a sonogram illustrating a baseline reading to starting flow;

10   FIGURE 2B is a sonogram illustrating 50 SPM and increasing to 120 SPM;

FIGURE 2C is a sonogram illustrating sustained 120 SPM;

FIGURE 2D is a sonogram illustrating 120 SPM to 50 SPM;

FIGURE 2E is a sonogram illustrating noise in the system;

FIGURE 3 is a schematic representation of the vibration receiving system

15   associated with a downhole tool;

FIGURE 4 is a schematic diagram of an analog-to-analog converter of the vibration receiving system of FIGURE 3;

FIGURE 5 is a user main menu provided to a screen display of a handheld terminal for programming the microcontroller of the vibration receiving system;

of a pump on/pump off activity. The time difference, however is negligible. Both of these preferred vibration initiators, therefore, are highly effective as an integral part of the remote actuation system of the invention. Vibration traveling through well fluid, preferably in the annulus, although it could be in the tubing fluid, couples with the

5   tubing string while it propagates. Vibration which has coupled to the tubing string will continue downhole around obstructions like hardware installed in the annulus such as a packer or gas bubbles in the fluid column. For example, when an acoustic pulse, which may have been the vibration source, reflects back uphole, the vibration which coupled to the tubing will continue on and likely will reach the tool it is intended to actuate.

10 The coupling to the tubing of the vibrating energies put in the system in the various ways indicated, is the link that makes the communication, and therefore the remote actuation of tools, possible.

The downhole tools to be actuated by the remote actuation system of the invention employ at least one accelerometer which will measure acceleration, or in

15 other words sense vibration, in one direction. In this case the accelerometer should be oriented to measure acceleration in the axial direction of the tubing. The preference for an axial accelerometer is that this is the direction of most of the vibration. While a single accelerometer will function well, it is advantageous to use at least two accelerometers to track vibration in two axes (i.e X and Y) which are preferably in the

20 axis of the tubing and transverse to the tubing respectively, to increase the sensitivity of

the system. In a preferred embodiment at least two, as discussed, or even three

accelerometers X, Y and Z might be employed to render the tool more sensitive to

vibration. Since filters are employed in the microcontroller discussed hereunder, the

extra sensitivity of the additional accelerometers does not negatively affect precision of

5   the system. The filters allow the microcontroller to "hear" only the correct vibrations.

Referring to FIGURES 2A-2C several sonograms are illustrated which indicate some of

the different vibrations created by different sources. It will be understood that

distinguishing between these sounds is reliably assured by appropriate filters and

receptors which are known to artisans of skill in the relevant art.

10   Referring to FIGURE 3, a schematic representation of the vibration

receiving system 28 shows a microcontroller 30 mounted on printed circuit board

32. The microcontroller includes a computer program stored in internal memory

embedded therein that defines a pump detection algorithm. In accordance with the

algorithm, the microcontroller 30 monitors the vibrations generated by the vibration

15   source 22, such as a pump, located at the surface of the well (see FIGURE 1). In

response to a sequence of alternating periods (on and off periods) of vibrations

generated by the pump 22, the microcontroller 30 actuates the tool 24 by applying a

current through a nichrome element 34 embedded in Kevlar 36. The parameters of

the vibration sequence recognized by the microcontroller for actuating the tool are

20   programmed into the vibration receiving system 28 by the user, which is described

in greater detail hereinafter. For example, the vibration sequence for actuating the tool 24 may include a sequence of sixty (60) seconds of vibration ("On" period) and thirty (30) seconds of no vibration ("Off" period) that is repeated four (4) times. Whatever sequence is desired may be stored into an EEPROM 38 depending upon

5   the conditions in the well, other tools to be actuated, etc. Once the sequence parameters are stored in the EEPROM, the tool 24 is powered (or armed) and is run downhole to the selected location and the vibration sequence is begun, as noted above, preferably by cycling the rig pump or by employing the acoustic pulse generator 22 disclosed in U.S. 5,579,283 (previously incorporated herein by

10   reference).

           As shown schematically in FIGURE 3, a pair of field effect transistor (FET) switches 40 are connected to the ends of the nichrome element 34. The FET switches are in the normally open state to prevent current from flowing through the nichrome element 34. In response to the appropriate vibration sequence, the

15   microcontroller 30 generates a pair of signals at output ports 35, 37 to energize each respective FET switch 40 which applies the positive terminal 42 of the battery pack 46 to one end of the nichrome element 34 and the negative terminal 44 of the battery pack to the other end of the nichrome element. The current through the nichrome element heats and burns through the Kevlar 36 to allow the actuation

20   sequence of the tool 24 itself to proceed. Each end of the nichrome element is

switched to the battery pack to prevent accidental firing of the nichrome element.

Having redundant FET switches 40 for connecting each terminal 42, 44 of the

battery pack 46 to the nichrome element 34 prevents premature or accidental firing

of the nichrome element should one of the FET switches fail in the closed or

5   shorted state. In the present configuration, despite the failure of one of the FET

switches wherein one end of the nichrome element shorts to the respective battery

terminal, the other FET switch permits normal operation of the receiver system 28.

The accelerometer 48 provides an ac voltage output signal as shown in

Figures 2A - 2E. The referenced FIGURES illustrate a sequence at various stages

10   of the flow noise

(see FIGURES 2A - 2D) and noise in the system which is to be filtered out and not

"heard" by the microcontroller. As will be appreciated by one of ordinary skill in

the art, the graph shown in FIGURE 2E illustrates an inconsistent pattern and is

therefore easily distinguished by the electronics of the invention. The accelerator is

15   connected to an analog-to-analog converter 50 which converts the RMS (root mean

square) value of the accelerometer output signal to a corresponding dc voltage

signal. The dc voltage signal is provided to input port 52 of the microcontroller 34.

The microcontroller includes an internal analog-to-digital (A/D) converter (not

shown) that converts the dc voltage signal to a corresponding digital signal for use

20   by the microcontroller.

FIGURE 4 illustrates a schematic diagram of the analog-to-analog converter 50. The output of the accelerator 48 is provided to input port 54 of an integrated circuit 56 through capacitor 58. The integrated circuit 56 converts the RMS value of the accelerator signal to a dc voltage at output port 60. The integrated circuit 58

5   is preferably a maxim 536 integrated circuit available commercially from Maxim Integrated Products, Inc. Sunnyvale, California. It will be appreciated that other analog-to-analog converter ICs may be substituted. It is important that the maximum operational temperature of the integrated circuit is sufficient to withstand downhole temperatures. The integrated circuit identified above provides a working

10   range of between 125°C to 150°C.

Capacitors 62 - 66 and resistors 68, 70 are interconnected to integrated circuit 56 in a known arrangement for filtering and properly scaling the output dc voltage at port 60. The output dc voltage at port 60 of integrated circuit 56 is provided to the positive terminal 70 of comparator 72. The output signal of the

15   accelerator 48 is also provided to the negative terminal 74 of comparator 72 through capacitor 76 and resistor 78 connected in series. Capacitor 80 and resistor 82 are connected in parallel between the negative terminal 74 of comparator 72 and ground 84. The RC networks filter the accelerator output signal to provide a baseline signal of the accelerator output signal to comparator 72. The comparator 72 provides a dc

20   output voltage representative of the accelerator output signal minus the baseline

voltage at terminal 86. The dc output voltage at 86 is provided to the positive

terminal 88 of the operational amplifier 90. The negative terminal 92 of amplifier

90 is connected to ground 84 through resistor 94 and is connected to its output

terminal 96 through feedback resistor 98. Operational amplifier 90 amplifies the dc

5   voltage signal at 86 to a suitable voltage to be received by the microcontroller 30 at

port 52.

Referring to FIGURE 3, the timing for the microcontroller 30 is provided by

a crystal oscillator 100 which is connected to port 102. A reset circuit 104 is

connected to the microcontroller at port 106 for resetting the microcontroller when

10   +5 volt power is applied to the vibration receiving system 28 at start-up. The reset

circuit generates a low output signal at terminal 108 in response to + 5 volt power

being applied thereto which resets the microcontroller 30.

The +6 volt battery pack 46 is connected to a +5 volt dc regulator 110 which

converts the +6 volt power to a regulated +5 volt for powering the electronics of

15   circuit board 32.

The vibration receiving system 28 also includes a circuit 112 for monitoring

the output voltage of the battery pack 46 to determine whether the battery pack is

sufficiently charged. The voltage monitoring circuit 112 generates an output signal

representative of the voltage of the battery pack and provides it to input port 114 of

20   the microcontroller 30. In a preferred embodiment, the battery pack 46 is preferably

a flex battery pack commercially available from Baker Oil Tools, Houston, Texas, and covered by U.S. Patent No. 5,516,603, the entire contents of which are incorporated herein by reference. The battery pack preferably employs nine cells. Two of the nine cells are reserved for the microcontroller 30 while the other seven

5   cells power both the remaining components of the circuit board 32 and the nichrome element 34. The two reserved cells prevent current drop in the microcontroller 30 during powering of the nichrome element 34 which might otherwise reset the microcontroller.

EPROM 38 provides non-volatile memory for storing parameters used by

10   the algorithm controlling the energization of the FET switches. The EEPROM may also be used to store the computer software therein.

As described hereinafter in greater detail, the vibration receiving system 28 may be armed (powered up) at the surface of the well prior to lowering the tool 24 into the well. In an alternative, the receiving system may be armed within the

15   wellhole at a predetermined depth. This delaying in powering the receiving system 28 aids to conserve the power of the battery pack 46. A temperature sensor 115 provides a signal to the microcontroller 30 representative of the temperature of the wellhole. The microcontroller is programmed to arm the receiving system when the temperature of the hole reaches a predetermined value.

20   The microcontroller 30 is programmable at the drill site using a laptop computer 116. The laptop computer communicates through a computer interface

117 that provides a standard RS232 interface to port 118 of the microcontroller 30.

To conserve on-board battery power, the laptop computer 116 provides external

power to energize the electronics on the circuit board while programming the

microcontroller. The tool must be disassembled to provide access to the RS232

5   interface for interconnecting the laptop computer to the microcontroller. Once the

tool 24 is assembled, communication with the microcontroller 30 is available only

through a single prong terminal interface, such as a Kemlon connector, which

allows an electrical connection of a handheld terminal 122 to the microcontroller.

A handheld interface 120 is designed to communicate with the handheld terminal,

10   which is a dumb terminal, via the RS232 serial port. The parameters for the serial

interface is 2400 baud, 8 bits, 1 stop bit and no hardware or software handshake.

The handheld terminal 122 is used to select the necessary parameters for

defining the proper vibration sequence required to command the microcontroller 30

to energize the nichrome element 34. When the vibration receiving system 28 is

15   successfully powered up, the handheld terminal 122 will display a main menu 124

shown in FIGURE 5. The main menu serves two purposes. First, it shows the

current parameter settings. Second, it allows an opportunity to change the settings,

arm the tool 24, save the current settings and obtain an abbreviated help screen.

This is done by typing a letter A-F that corresponds to the desired setting to be

20   changed. The handheld terminal 122 includes a display screen and alphanumeric

keypad (not shown) for entering parameters and commands. The following four

parameters that may be stored in memory for use by the pump detection algorithm

are the "Pump-On Threshold", the "Pump-On Period", the "Pump-Off Period" and

the "Pump Cycle".

5   FIGURE 6 illustrates the accelerator signal during a single "Pump On" cycle

of the vibration source 22 located at the surface of the well. Referring to FIGURES

3 and 6, the "Pump-On Threshold" is the minimum output voltage signal provided

by the accelerator 48 at port 52 required by the microcontroller to recognize a

vibration signal generated by the vibration source (or pump) 22 as a "pump-on"

10   signal. Therefore, a voltage greater than the "Pump-On Threshold" parameter is

indicative of the pump 22 being activated to provide a "pump-on" signal and a

voltage less than the "Pump-On Threshold" is indicative of the pump being

deactivated to provide a "pump-off" signal. The input voltage at port 52 of the

microcontroller 30 is converted to a corresponding number of counts. The "Pump-

15   On Period" is the minimum period of time in seconds that the accelerator output

signal must be above the "Pump-On Threshold" for the microcontroller to consider

the "pump-on" signal to be acceptable. The "Pump-Off Period" is the minimum

period of time in seconds that the accelerator output signal must be below the

"Pump-On Threshold" for the microcontroller 30 to consider the "pump-off" signal

to be acceptable. The "Pump Cycle" is the minimum number of valid pump on cycles required to execute a valid flow detection sequence.

Upon power up, the microcontroller 30 reads the parameters stored in the EEPROM 38 and sends the main user menu of FIGURE 5 through the RS232

5   interface to the handheld terminal 122. The current "Pump-On Threshold", the "Pump-On Period", the "Pump-Off Period" and the "Pump Cycle" parameters are displayed. A list of commands are also displayed to the user. Entering of an appropriate command allows the user to enter a new value for a selected parameter. These values are saved in the EEPROM only at the user's request.

10   FIGURES 7a-g illustrate the submenus of the main menu. If the user wishes to change any of the parameters, the appropriate letter is entered. When the user enters an "a" or "A" at the command prompt of any menu, the user is prompted to enter the new "Pump-On Threshold" parameter in submenu 126 of FIGURE 7a. The "Pump-On Threshold" is entered as the number of counts which corresponds to

15   an average voltage at port 52 of the microcontroller 30. For example, 4.00 volts corresponds to 9421 counts and 2.0 volts corresponds to 4710 volts. When the user enters a "b" or "B" at the command prompt of any menu, the user is prompted to enter the new "Pump-On Period" parameter in submenu similar to submenu 126 of FIGURE 7a. When the user enters a "c" or "C" at the command prompt of any

20   menu, the user is prompted to enter the new "Pump-Off Period" parameter in

submenu similar to submenu 126 of FIGURE 7a. When the user enters a "d" or

"D" at the command prompt of any menu, the user is prompted to enter a new

"Pump Cycle" parameter in submenu similar to submenu 126 of FIGURE 7a. The

election of a non-numeric input including the return or enter key for any of the

5   above parameters will terminate the input sequence and prompt the user to reenter

the parameter.

When the user enters an "e" or "E" at the command prompt of any menu, the

user is prompted to confirm that the user wishes to arm the tool by typing "y" for

yes for arming and "n" for no for not arming the tool in submenu 132 of FIGURE

10   7b. When the user enters an "f" or "F" at the command prompt of any menu, the

user is prompted to confirm that the user wishes to save the current parameters into

the EEPROM 38 in submenu 134 of FIGURE 7c. The user enters "y" for yes to

confirm and "n" for no to return to the main menu. Once the confirmation is

obtained, the microcontroller 30 sends out a result message such as the parameters

15   are saved or not saved. If the parameters are not saved, then this is an indication

that the EEPROM is not functioning properly. When the user enters a "?" at the

command prompt of any menu, the microcontroller redisplays the main menu of

FIGURE 5 displaying any changed parameters. If the user enters any command

other than the choices available to the user, an invalid message is displayed and the

20   user is prompted to reenter a new command.

-18-

Furthermore, the handheld terminal 122 may be used to interface with the microcontroller 30 for testing the firmware. Several of the tests involve the use of an integrated circuit (not shown), such as an In Circuit Emulator (ICE). Though this is an intrusive test tool, it provides the most effective method of monitoring firmware performance. One of the tests includes a hardware initialization test that verifies the operation of the hardware initialization function by initializing the microcontroller 30 and other circuit board hardware. The user may also verify the operation of the power on self-test (POST). This function performs a power up self-test of the hardware. It performs an EEPROM write/read test and RAM write/read test. The test results are then stored in the EEPROM 38. The user may also test the applications function of the microcontroller. In addition, the tests verify the operation of the pump detection algorithm by testing that the algorithm functions properly under at least three simulated accelerator output conditions. First, the algorithm is tested wherein the simulated input for a proper pump cycle is provided. Second, a simulated input signal emulating a premature Pump-Off condition after reaching "Pump-On Threshold" is provided. Third, an input condition signal emulating a premature Pump-Off condition during the "Pump-Off Period" is provided.

The flow diagram of FIGURE 8 illustrates the Pump Detection Algorithm 140 that describes the condition and sequence of turning "on" the output of the

microcontroller 30 to energize the nichrome element 34 in response to an

accelerator signal having an appropriate number of pump cycles defined by the

parameters stored in the EEPROM 38. The microcontroller monitors each pump

cycle to insure that the on and off periods are continuous for the defined time

5   periods.

Referring to block 142 of FIGURE 8, the microcontroller 30 is first armed,

and then a pump-state variable is set to PUMP_IDLE and the pump-cycle variable

is set to zero in block 144. The pump-state variable is representative of the state of

the vibration source (pump) 22 of a pump-on cycle. The pump-cycle variable is

10   representative of the number of pump-on cycles that have been completed. If the

pump-cycle is not equal to the stored "Pump Cycle" parameter stored in the

EEPROM 38 as shown in block 146, the microcontroller 30 senses the accelerator

output signal at input port 52 to provide the pump value as shown in block 148.

Referring to block 150, the control path of the algorithm depends upon the

15   condition of the pump state variable.

Initially, the pump state variable is PUMP_IDLE and therefore, control

passes to the PUMP_IDLE routine at block 152. If the pump value is less than the

"Pump-On Threshold" parameter stored in the EEPROM 38, the microcontroller 30

continues monitoring the accelerator output signal at block 148 until the pump

20   value exceeds the "Pump-On Threshold" parameter (see block 154). When the

pump value exceeds the "Pump-On Threshold" parameter in block 154, the
microcontroller sets the pump-up-sec variable to zero and changes the pump state
variable to PUMP_IDLE2ON in blocks 156 and 158, respectively (also see
FIGURE 6). The pump-up-sec variable provides the initial count for a timer that

5   times the "Pump-On Period" and "Pump-Off Period".

At block 150, the pump state variable is PUMP_IDLE2ON and therefore,
control passes to the PUMP_IDLE2ON routine in block 160. In block 162, the
microcontroller 30 continues to monitor its input port 52 for a pump value greater
than the "Pump-On Threshold" parameter. If the pump value drops below the

10   "Pump-On Threshold" parameter before the "Pump-On Period" has expired (see
block 164), the pump-state variable is reinitialized back to PUMP_IDLE state and
the pump-cycle variable back to zero as shown in blocks 166 and 168, respectively.
If the pump value remains above the pump threshold, control will continue to flow
through the PUMP_IDLE2ON routine until the pump value has remained above the

15   "Pump-On Threshold" parameter for the entire "Pump-On Period". At this time,
the pump state is change to PUMP_ON state at block 170, as shown in FIGURE 6.

At block 150, the pump state variable is PUMP_ON and therefore, control
passes to the PUMP_ON routine in block 172. In block 174, the microcontroller 30
continues to monitor its input port 52 for a pump value less than the "Pump-On

20   Threshold" parameter (see block 174). When the pump value drops below the

"Pump-On Threshold" parameter in block 174, the microcontroller 30 sets the pump-up-sec variable to zero and changes the pump state variable to PUMP_ON2OFF in blocks 176 and 178, respectively (see FIGURE 6).

At block 150, the pump state variable is PUMP_ON2OFF and therefore, control passes to the PUMP_ON2OFF routine in block 180. In block 182, the microcontroller 30 continues to monitor its input port 52 for a pump value less than the "Pump-On Threshold" parameter. If the pump value increases above the "Pump-On Threshold" parameter before the "Pump-Off Period" has expired (see block 184), the pump-state variable is reinitialized back to PUMP_IDLE state and the pump-cycle variable back to zero as shown in blocks 166 and 168, respectively. If the pump value remains below the "Pump-On Threshold" parameter, control will continue to flow through the PUMP_ON2OFF routine until the pump value has remained below the "Pump-Off Threshold" parameter for the entire "Pump-Off Period". At this time, the pump state is change to PUMP_IDLE state at block 186 and the pump-cycle variable is incremented by 1 at block 188.

The microcontroller 30 will continue to cycle through each of the four routines to complete each "on-off" cycle until the pump-cycle variable is equal to the number of "Pump Cycles" stored in the EEPROM 38. When the correct number of pump cycles is completed (see block 146), the microcontroller 30 generates a pair of signals to energize the FET switches 40 to connect the battery pack 46

across the nichrome element 34 as shown in FIGURE 3. The pump detection algorithm 140 then ends.

The vibration receiver system 28 of the invention is contained mostly within an atmospheric chamber in the downhole tool 24, the accelerometer 48

5   being located preferably in a hole drilled in the external surface of the tool and retained therein preferably with epoxy. For each axis accelerometer, an additional hole in the tool would be provided. It is possible, however, to have each of the axes to be sensed contained in a single package and therefore mountable in a single hole in the tool.

10   While preferred embodiments have been shown and described, various modifications and substitutions may be made thereto without departing from the scope of the invention as defined in the claims.

CLAIMS

1.   A method of detecting a sequence of vibrations, said method

comprising the steps of:

5   receiving an electronic signal representative of the presence of

a vibration;

verifying the presence of a vibration a the first defined period

of time;

verifying the absence of a vibration for a second defined period

10   of time; and

generating an actuation signal in response to the sequential

repeating of steps b. and c. for a defined number of cycles.

2.   A method as claimed in claim 1 further including the step of providing

15   an accelerometer for generating the electronic signal.

3.   A method as claimed in claim 1 or 2 claim where step b. includes the

steps of:

comparing the electronic signal to a defined threshold level; and

20   verifying the level of the electronic signal is greater than the defined

threshold level for the first defined period of time.

4.   A method as claimed in any preceding claim wherein step c. includes

the steps of:

comparing the electronic signal to a defined threshold level; and

verifying the electronic signal level is less than the defined threshold

level for the second defined period of time.

5   5.   A method as claimed in any proceeding claim further including the

step of reinitializing the number of cycles required to generate the

actuation signal in response to the presence of vibration for less than

said first defined period of time.

10   6.   A method as claimed in any preceding claim further including the step

of reinitializing the number of cycles required to generate the

actuation signal in response to the absence of vibration for less than

said second defined period of time.

15   7.   A method as claimed in any preceding claim further including the step

of defining said first and second period of time by a user.

8.   A method as claimed in any preceding claim further including the step

of defining said threshold value by a user.

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INVESTOR IN PEOPLE

Application No: GB 0213010.2	**Examiner:** R L Williams
Claims searched: 1-8	**Date of search:** 25 July 2002

Patents Act 1977
Search Report under Section 17

Databases searched:

UK Patent Office collections, including GB, EP, WO & US patent specifications, in:

    UK Cl (Ed.T): E1F (FHK)(FKU)

    Int Cl (Ed.7): E21B

Other: EPODOC,WPI,JAPIO

Documents considered to be relevant:

Category	Identity of document and relevant passage		Relevant to claims
A	GB 2,288,834 A	Baker Hughes Incorporated	-
A	EP 0,552,833 A1	Services Petroliers	-
A	WO 97/14869 A1	Baker Hughes Incorporated	-